

INSTRUMENTS.
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THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

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PARIS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

NEW POPE IN AWAY AT TASK WAR IMPOSES

Archbishop of Bologna
Is Elected as
Benedict XV.

CORONATION SEPT. 6

Sept. 3.—Ave at the huge task
posed upon his office by the war, was
not expression voiced by Pope Bene-
dict XV. after his election to the pontif-
icate by the Sacred College of Cardi-

nalists said he could not imagine
his frail being capable of endur-
ing the enormous weight of responsibility
now upon his shoulders, especially at
a time when almost all the countries
of Europe were stained with blood, when
the sword inflicted upon humanity also
was inflicted on the church, and when
millions of children were being
starved.

Priest Against Priest.
The pope, he said, had armed faithful
priests, faithful, priest against priest,
and the bishops of each country offered
their services for the success of the army
of their nation. But victory for one side
meant disaster to the other, the destruc-
tion of children equally dear to the heart
of the pontiff.

His election today the new pope
Benedict XV. was 60 years old, arch-
bishop of Bologna. He is 60 years old and
was the late Pope Pius X. His coronation
will take place Sept. 6.

Cardinals Stir Cardinals.
The election of the new pope today
was a scene of the most intense emotion
in the history of the church. The cardinals
were divided into two camps, the pro-
German and the pro-Allied. The pro-
German cardinals were led by the arch-
bishop of Bologna, the new pope, and the
pro-Allied cardinals were led by the arch-
bishop of Milan.

Voluntarily for America.
During the course of a reception
address, the pope spoke of America,
and he said, was especially dear to
him. He expressed great admiration for
the spirit of its people, which was com-
patible with their religious zeal, and he
said that his first apostolic benediction
would be bestowed upon the American
people.

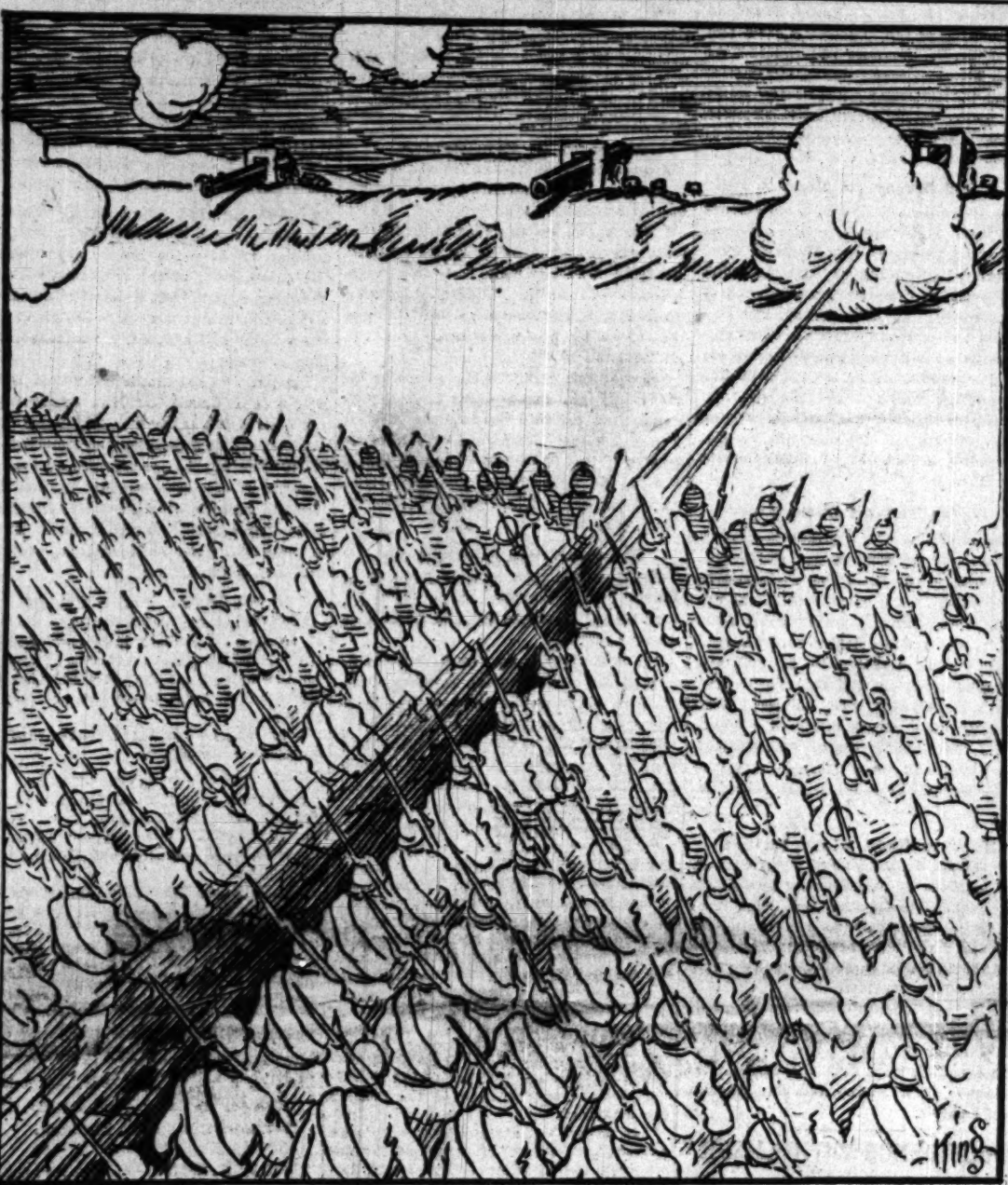
Cardinals' Homage.
The new pope was received by the
cardinals with a display of the most
impassioned devotion. The arch-
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of the most impassioned devotion.

THE PATH TO GLORY.



WILKERSON QUILTS OFFICE ON ORDERS

New Attorney General De-
mands Chicago District
Official Step Out.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]
Almost the first act of the new attorney
general, Thomas Watt Gregory, today
was to instruct District Attorney Wilker-
son to step out and leave the office in
charge of the first assistant.

When Former Attorney General Mc-
Reynolds requested the resignation of
Mr. Wilkerison in order to appoint Charles
F. Clyde of Aurora to the office he asked:
Mr. Wilkerison to remain in charge of the
work in Chicago until his successor
could qualify.

Then came the charges that Wilkerison
had been removed because he was too
active in prosecuting big business, as a
result of which a senate subcommittee
heard the district attorney's testimony
on Tuesday.

McReynolds Not Pleased.
Mr. Wilkerison declined to substantiate
the charges, but his testimony in other
respects was not liked by Mr. McReynolds,
who pursued it today before retiring
from the attorney general's office to
become associate justice of the Supreme
court.

Mr. Gregory, on assuming office, followed
the wishes of his predecessor and issued
an order that Mr. Wilkerison be re-
sistant before the senate subcommittee
to turn the office over to the first
assistant district attorney, Mr. McReynolds
and Mr. Wilkerison have a brief in-
terview on Tuesday night following the
hearing which is reported to have been
characterized by a good deal of coolness
on both sides.

MR. WILKERSON GETS NOTICE.
Mr. Wilkerison was notified by Attorney
General Gregory during the day that his
term of service would end at the close of
business last evening. It is understood
that his resignation was accepted but
promptly following his refusal to sub-
stantiate before the senate subcommittee
the charges that "big business"
forced the demand for his resignation.
It is also understood that Assistant Dis-

TURKS MAY JOIN CONFLICT TODAY

Ottoman Empire Expected to
Announce Itself as Ally
of Germany.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]
Turkey, it is believed here, will join the
European conflict tomorrow on the side
of Germany and Austria. It may be dis-
closed that the porte took action today
leading to hostilities.

The Turkish ambassador (intimated to-
night that he might have an important
announcement to make tomorrow morn-
ing.

A conference between the Turkish am-
bassador and Count von Bernstorff, the
German ambassador, this morning was
attended with considerable significance.
Both diplomats declared after the meet-
ing, however, that so far as they were
concerned they had no definite information
that Turkey had declared war.

Turkey Mobilizing for Month.
Turkish officials here have said that the
present mobilization was not directed
against Greece, and they intimated that
a declaration of war by Turkey on Russia
would be no surprise.

The Turkish ambassador said the Turk-
ish mobilization had been in progress for
nearly a month and he believed 500,000 or
possibly a million men had been enrolled.
Diplomats generally believe Greece will
immediately align herself with the allies
against Turkey if the latter declares war.
The expectations also are growing that
Italy is preparing to side with the allies.

U. S. Cruiser Can't Pass Straits.
Turkey has declined to grant the re-
quest of the United States for permission
to send the cruiser North Carolina
through the Dardanelles to Constantinople
to deliver \$150,000 in gold deposited
here for the relief of Americans in the
Ottoman empire.

SAVES OLD MASTER IN AUTO. DEFYING GERMAN BULLETS.

Royal Museum Steward Dashes for
Antwerp to Malines and Carries
Off Famous Rubens Painting.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the
Exchange Telegraph company from The
Hague says:
"One of Rubens' famous masterpieces,
which had long hung in the Church of
Notre Dame at Malines, Belgium, and
which was thought to be in danger of de-
struction by German shells, was saved by
M. Demont, the steward of the Royal Mu-
seum at Antwerp."

"M. Demont, on learning that the Ger-
mans were bombarding Malines, rushed
from Antwerp in a motor car, and at great
personal risk brought back the painting
to Antwerp, passing through the German
lines at various points. The painting was
given into the custody of King Albert."

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER HERO
Carries Wounded Captain from Bat-
tle Zone to Safety as Bul-
lets Fly.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Duke of West-
minster has distinguished himself on the
battlefield. He was in a company with
Capt. Grenfell and Lieut. Percy Wynd-
ham, son of Countess Grosvenor, during a
hot engagement, when Grenfell fell
wounded. At great personal risk, amidst
a galling fire, the duke rushed through
the battle zone and carried Grenfell to
safety.

RUSSIA PUTS LOSS OF FOE NEAR 100,000

Army Staff Describes
Rout of Austrians
Before Lemberg.

NEW BATTLE RAGING

PETROGRAD, Sept. 3.—The general
staff officially reported today that Aus-
trian lost 100,000 men, killed, wounded, or
captured, in the battle for the defense of
Lemberg, in which the Austrians were
overwhelmingly defeated by the Rus-
sians. The conflict lasted seven days,
with 300,000 Russians attacking 800,000
Austrians.

The Austrian troops that fled have been
joined by a new army west of Lemberg,
and a fierce battle is raging over a front
of fifty miles. Nearly 1,500,000 troops are
reported engaged, but the Russians have
the larger force.

Experts across the reverse in East
Prussia mainly to the superiority of the
German guns from Thorn and Granden,
including the latest Krupp. The battle
was near Osterode. The Russians have
advanced from Lomja and Biots gov-
ernments, overwhelming the German re-
inforcements.

Austrians Making New Stand.
VIENNA, via Rome, Sept. 3.—The Aus-
trian forces which abandoned Lemberg,
the capital of Austria-Galicia, in or-
der to prevent the bombardment of that
city, have been reinforced and are again
fighting the Russians. The withdrawal
in a great and perhaps a decisive victory
for the Russians over the Austrian ar-
mies. The forts of Lemberg have fallen.
The enemy was completely routed and is
fleeing northward, leaving a great
number of guns and large quantities of
military stores, etc., behind. Thousands
of prisoners were taken.

Details of Russian Victory.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Times corre-
spondent at Petrograd wires: "The
greatest battle ever fought has resulted
for the Russians over the Austrian ar-
mies. The forts of Lemberg have fallen.
The enemy was completely routed and is
fleeing northward, leaving a great
number of guns and large quantities of
military stores, etc., behind. Thousands
of prisoners were taken."

Cear Informed of Victory.
"Here is a brief and modest dispatch
received by the cable from the Grand
Duke Nicholas, generalissimo of the Rus-
sian forces in the field, today:
"I am happy to glorify your majesty
with news of the victory won by the army
of Gen. Ruzsky. After seven days of un-
interrupted fighting the Austrians are re-
treating in complete disorder, in some
places running away and abandoning
their guns, rifles, artillery parks, and
baggage trains. Prior to this decisive
battle, Gen. Ruzsky's army captured
the course of the seven days twenty-four
guns, a multitude of firearms, and a
great number of machine guns."

"The operations extended over the
enormous front of over 200 miles, and
certainly more than 1,000,000, and prob-
ably 1,500,000 men were engaged. More
than half of the Austrian army which
has been fighting in the southern prov-
inces of Poland on the left flank was ac-
tively in close cooperation with two German
army corps facing Breslau."

All Austrian Tactics Fail.
"While the Austrian left was seeking
to envelop the Russian forces, and
Poland and the extreme right was trying
to get around the Polesia army, the
main forces were directed at the heart of
the Russian position in Poland."

"Such was the position as the Aus-
trians fancied it, but their plans mis-
carried at all points. The enveloping
movement in the east failed and the Ger-
mans were withdrawn from the north to deal
with the victorious Russian advance."

"The center at Lublin thrust itself in
vain against Russia's finest battalions,
whose task it was to keep the enemy from
passing at all costs, and right valiantly
they have done their duty."

"The Austrians' extreme right sup-
ported enormous losses, but the most
terrible blow was dealt them by the army
of Gen. Ruzsky."

"This force, starting from Rovno, a--
[Continued on page 2, column 6.]

Says Sea Fight Was Not Battle, but a Massacre

British Officer Tells How
Five German War-
ships Were Sunk.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]
LONDON, Sept. 3.—A graphic descrip-
tion of last week's naval engagement off
Heligoland, in which British vessels sank
five German ships and killed 900 men, has
reached here in a letter to relatives from
a young lieutenant who was on one of the
British torpedo boat destroyers. It reads:
"As to our fight off Heligoland, I think
the home papers are magnifying what
really was but an affair of outposts. We
destroyers went in and lured the enemy
out and had lots of excitement. The big
fellows then came up and afforded some
excellent target practice, and we were
very glad to see them come, but you ought
not to consider that we had a fight, be-
cause it was a massacre, not a fight."

Just a Case of Bombardment.
"There was superb generalship and
overwhelming forces on the spot, but
there was really nothing for them to do
except to shoot the enemy, even as pa-
shas pheasants."

"Have you ever noticed a dog rush in
on a flock of sheep and scatter them? He
goes for the nearest and barks and goes
so much faster than the flock that it
bunches up with his companions. The dog
then barks at another and the sheep
spread out fanwise, so in front of the dog
there is a semicircle of sheep and behind
him none."

Tells of the Battle.
"That was much what we did at 7 a. m.
on Aug. 28. The sheep were the German
torpedo craft, which fell back on the
limits of our range and tried to lure us
within the fire of the Heligoland forts.
But a cruiser then came out and engaged
our Arethusa and they had a real heart to
heart fight, while we look on, and a few
of us tried to shoot at the enemy, too,
though it was beyond our distance."

"We were getting nearer Heligoland all
the time. There was a thick mist and I
expected every minute to find the forts
on the island bombarding us, so the Aus-
trians presently drew off after landing at
least one good shell on the enemy. The
enemy gave every hit as good as he got
there."

"We then reformed, but a strong de-
stroyer belonging to the submarines got
chased, and the Arethusa and Fearless
went back to look after it. We presently
heard a hot action astern, so the captain
in command of the flotilla turned us
around and we went back to help. But
they had driven the enemy off and on our
arrival told us to 'form up' on the Are-
thusa."

Cruiser Fires on Ships.
"When we had partly formed and were
very much bunched together, making a
fine target, suddenly out of the mist ar-
rived five or six shells from a point not
100 yards away. We waited at first
they came and again five or six shells
of fire pierced the fog, and we made out
a four funneled German cruiser of the
Breslau class."

"Those stars were its guns going off.
We waited fifteen seconds and the shots
and noise of its guns arrived pretty well
from fifty yards away. Its next salvo
of shots went above us, and I ducked as
they whirled overhead like a covey of
fast partridges."

"You would suppose our captain had
done this sort of thing all his life. He
went full speed ahead at once, upon the
first salvo to string the bunch out and
thus offer less target. The commodore
from the Arethusa made a signal to us
to attack with torpedoes. So we swung
round at right angles and charged full
speed at the enemy like an hussar at-
tack."

Catches Debris from Shells.
"Our boat got away at the start mag-
nificently and led the field, so all the
enemy's firing was aimed at us for the
next ten minutes, when we got so close
that debris from their shells fell on board.
Then we altered our course and so threw
them out of their reckoning of our speed
and they had all their work to do over
again."

"Humanly speaking, our captain by
twisting and turning at psychological
moments saved us. Actually, I feel that
the enemy's firing was aimed at us for the
next ten minutes, when we got so close
that debris from their shells fell on board.
Then we altered our course and so threw
them out of their reckoning of our speed
and they had all their work to do over
again."

"After the destroyers came the Fear-
less, and it stayed on the scene. Soon
we found it was engaging a three funnel-
ler, the Mainz, so off we started again,
now for the Mainz, the situation being
in any event, owing to the diplomatic ex-
ceptions."

[Continued on page 2, column 5.]

LATEST WAR BULLETINS.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]
BOULOGNE, Sept. 1.—[Tues-
day.]—The German entry into
Amiens was practically the entry
into Brussels over again, but on a
smaller scale. It was after
three days of fighting, culminat-
ing in a bloody engagement, the
brunt of which fell on the Sev-
enth corps of the French army,
of which Gen. Pau is com-
mander. The losses of this army
corps, it is said, were enormous.

New York, Sept. 3.—[Special.]
—Officers and passengers of
Mauretania, which arrived today,
say that a Russian army of 72-
000 men has arrived in Scotland.
They are to be landed in Ostend,
France.

THE HAGUE, via London,
Sept. 3.—The Austrian legation
issued a statement today to the
effect that, owing to the mobiliza-
tion of the German landsturm for
the occupation and protection of
the German lines of communica-
tion, railway traffic in Germany
has been interrupted temporarily,
delaying many Americans who
desire to return home.

**PREPARE PARIS
TO OPPOSE SIEGE**
Vast System of Trenches
Being Dug Around City
to Withstand Enemy.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Martial law was pro-
claimed in Paris today and the city was
declared to be in a state of siege.
No person may leave or enter Paris
between 8 o'clock in the evening and 5
o'clock in the morning without a military
pass. Automobiles are not permitted to
leave the city, but may enter without per-
mits. Pedestrians are permitted to pass
without challenge, through certain gates,
while other gates are closed. Gardeners
bringing fresh vegetables to the city are
permitted access at half hour intervals
during the night.

An immense and complicated system of
entrenchments is being constructed out-
side the city. It is reported that the en-
gineers in charge of the work are keeping
several hundred thousand men busy.

Bordeaux Now Capital.
Bordeaux now is the temporary capital
of France. President Poincare, accom-
panied by the heads of all the govern-
mental departments, arrived in the sea-
port this morning and set the machinery
in action.

The government will issue a procla-
mation tomorrow transferring the Bank
of France from Paris to Bordeaux.
The Temps announces its intention to
follow the government to Bordeaux and
publish there.

The staffs of all of the foreign em-
bassies and legations, with the exception of
the embassy of the United States and the
Swiss consul, also went to Bordeaux.
Myron T. Herrick, the American am-
bassador, has decided to remain in Paris.

Will Care for Americans.
Mr. Herrick will look after the several
thousand Americans who stay in Paris.
They are principally permanent residents
in business or persons of moderate means
unable to leave conveniently. He also
feels that he can better protect American
business interests, among them several
American banks and banking agencies.

Another reason that determined Mr.
Herrick to stay was the possibility that
he might, as the representative of the
United States, serve human interests re-
gardless of any belligerent, and express
the views and feeling of the American
government and people.

Aids Sent to Bordeaux.
The American minister has sent J. W.
Garrett, minister of Argentina; Louis A.
Sussdorf Jr. of New York, third secretary
of the embassy, and Capt. Parker, mili-
tary attaché, to be with the French gov-
ernment at Bordeaux, with the approval
of Mr. Bryan.

The American embassy is now charged
with British, Russian, Japanese, Serbian,
German, and Austrian affairs in Paris,
and it is probable that the embassy will
have its telegrams and mails delivered,
in any event, owing to the diplomatic ex-
ceptions.

[Continued on page 2, column 5.]

ALLIES FAIL TO CHECK FOE IN HARD FIGHT

Seizure of La Fere
Fortress by Invading
Army Confirmed.

ARMISTICE IS ASKED?

BULLETIN.
PARIS, Sept. 3.—In an official
statement issued today the war
office says:
"There has been no contact
with the German forces in the re-
gion of Compiegne and Senlis
since yesterday. Precautions have
been taken to stop any offensive
movement of the enemy."

"Measures have also been
taken to provide for the pursuit
of German aeroplanes, especially
those of the armored type, which
will be prevented from flying
over Paris."

"The situation in the northeast
is the same as yesterday."

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]
LONDON, Sept. 3.—The capture of
Amiens and confirmation of the report
that the Germans had taken La Fere,
causing the allies to abandon the whole
of the valley of the river Somme, indi-
cate that the German advance continues
despite the desperate opposition.

The loss of Amiens was announced in
a dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated
Tuesday.
La Fere was abandoned by the allies
on Saturday after what the dispatches
call a "bloody conflict."

"The right wing of the Germans," the
correspondent adds, "is too far advanced
and there is a chance that it will be cut
and caught between two fires if the
British should be found in force. Our
center is resting well, and the right
wing of our army appears to be taking
the offensive."

ENGLISH HOLD RIGHT WING.
Telegraphing from an unnamed town
in the department of Somme, a corre-
spondent of the Chronicle whose dispatch
is dated Tuesday, says:
"Great losses have been incurred by
the fourth German army, which for two
days has sought to envelop and destroy
the British forces forming the left wing
of the allied army. Monday's fighting
was no less desperate than that of Sun-
day."

"Fresh artillery and fresh infantry
were sent to the assistance of the Brit-
ish commander. Enormous pressure was
directed against the allies' front, caus-
ing a change of position. In their new
position they are holding on and defying
the whole concentrated might of the
enemy to dislodge them. It has been a
merciless combat throughout."

"The superiority of the British artil-
lery fire, coupled with the pluck of the
British infantry, told in the end and en-
abled them successfully to carry out the
task entrusted to them—that is, to delay
the German advance by disputing every
inch of ground."

GERMANS ASK AN ARMISTICE.
Several messages of a nature more
encouraging to the allies were received
today. One of them said that the com-
mander of the right wing of the German
army today asked the allies to grant an
armistice. The dispatch adds that Gen.
Pau refused the plea. The right wing of
the Germans, located to the north and
northeast of Paris, is the force which
has been most threatening to the capital.

Belgian troops began a spirited attack
on the Germans in a new battle near
Malines today in an effort to sever the
German lines of communication. The
attack is believed to have been made by
a large force sent from Antwerp. The
result of the battle is not given in the
dispatch.
A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram
company from Amsterdam says:
"The bombardment of Malines yes-

MORE JAPANESE TROOPS LANDED IN CHINA FOR SIEGE OF KIAU-CHAU.

terday lasted two hours, nearly 200 shells exploding in the town. Much damage was done. The church (the famous cathedral of St. Rombold) is in ruins and its beautiful stained glass windows and its famous chimneys were destroyed.

"Fortunately many of the works of art were saved. The historical religious shrine in St. Rombold's had been taken to Waver, while Rubens' paintings, 'The Adoration of the King' and 'The Crucifixion' in the church of St. Jean, had been removed by motor cars to Antwerp.

"The gateway and the chimneys of St. Rombold's were totally ruined."

REPORT MANY BRITISH VICTIMS

An indication of the hard struggle which is going on in northeast France is given in the statement made public by the war office tonight showing more casualties in the British army. The losses to the British alone were:

Killed—18 officers; 62 other ranks.

Wounded—78 officers; 312 other ranks.

Missing—80 officers; 4,672 other ranks.

It is presumed that this list is in addition to the one given out yesterday.

MAY INCLUDE UNWOUNDED.

The official bureau explains that the missing mentioned in the list of casualties are men not accounted for and include unwounded prisoners and stragglers as well as men killed or wounded.

As regards the "other ranks" it is stated that 2,982 men are returned as having been sent back to their base as unfit and that a large proportion of these would be included in the number shown as missing in this and the previous return from general headquarters.

In the report of casualties received tonight the names of the officers were given. Only their next of kin have been informed and the names will be published as soon as possible.

A dispatch which was received from Paris tonight said that Señor Lerroux, leader of the Spanish Radicals, had declared that Spain was ready to send its troops to the support of France if asked to do so.

TELLS OF BAPAUME FIGHT.

The Paris correspondent of the Mail sends the following dispatch:

"I have just returned from Compiègne. The English have left the town. The bridges over the Oise were blown up this (Monday) morning. The Germans were expected to follow."

"One important section of the battle which drove back the allies left was fought at Bapaume Thursday and Friday. On Friday morning the Germans brought up many machine guns in a dense fog, and in a six-hour engagement the French suffered severely."

"A British force unexpectedly arrived and occupied the French position and allowed the weary French to retire. Then, though hard pressed, the British continued to fight a magnificent rear guard action."

"Since Monday, the Germans are reported to have taken Compiègne."

DEFENSE OF AMIENS USELESS.

The capture of Amiens, which is the capital of the department of the Somme, seventy miles directly north of Paris, was made possible by the success of the Germans at Mcrrill. The entry was not contested. The mayor, after receiving a German envoy, announced the surrender of the city and urged the citizens to make no disturbance.

"It was 7 o'clock Sunday evening," says the Mail's correspondent, "when a party of allies entered Amiens by the Rue Jules Barre. After a brief reconnaissance they retired to the German main body at Camon. A half hour later they returned, accompanied by an envoy bearing a white flag. The latter interviewed Mayor Fiquet at the town hall."

"After an hour's discussion the mayor appeared in front of the town hall with trumpeters and officially announced the surrender of the city. He urged that the citizens make no disturbance."

OFFICIALS' LIVES AT STAKE.

"Later the mayor and the municipal councilors drove in carriages to pay a formal visit to the German commander, who told them that they would be held personally responsible with their lives for the good conduct of the citizens."

"The Germans thereupon went to the town hall, where they halted down the French flag and hoisted the German colors. The German troops began entering the city about mid-day Monday, singing as they came 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and 'Deutschland über Alles.'"

"No time was wasted, however, as the orders were to move swiftly out on the high road to Paris. Only a few men were left to guard the city."

"When the Germans entered Amiens the French retired to Picquigny (eight miles northwest of Amiens). They are reported to have blown up the railway tunnel and to have destroyed a large space along the highway to the south with dynamite."

PRIZE FOR BRITISH CHANGE.

The Daily Mail's correspondent behind the British lines describes the charge of the Ninth Lancers, which occurred at an unnamed spot during the recent series of tactical retreats, as a second Balaklava. He says:

"Terrible havoc has been caused in our ranks by shells from a battery of eleven German guns posted inside a fortress near the Belgian frontier."

"It seemed impossible to silence their fire until the Ninth Lancers made their attempt, riding straight at the guns after rebelling into the open and charging under a hail of missiles and lydlite."

"I have not been able to get reliable figures as to the distance they rode, but they reached their goal. Nothing could stop them. They reached the guns,

Show Place of Amiens Captured by the Germans.



Julius Verne had looked on Amiens cathedral for many years. Violat-Leduc called it the Parthenon of Gothic architecture. It was begun in 1120. It was not completed until 1522, more than three centuries. The spire is 426 feet high and the nave is 141 feet.

SAYS SEA FIGHT WAS A MASSACRE

British Officer Tells How Fleet Sunk Five German Warships.

Submarine Life Saver

[Continued from first page.]

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*Paris as the German Aviators See It;
Commander in Charge of City's Defense.*



**NEW PEOPLE
A WORLD
CHURCH**

Agree That He as Man Fit to War Sit

ALL EXTOL

As soon as the appointment of the Chicago yesterday the Catholic church again last night and The service consisted of the Te Deum; a shortening of the rosary in help of Christians and the blessed sacrament. In most of the sermons expressed that the need to bring peace to Europe. Archbishop Quigley after the announcement reached Chicago.

Predicted F
"It was providen
be a neutral nation
Bishop Dunne. "G
is the youngest popu
many centuries.
a canonist would be
would assume the f
although I had no f
Chiesa would be ch
congratulated today
heard my prediction
Archbishop Quigley
section of the new po

Well Fitted
"The new pope,"
who, with God's assist
enough and stronger
and prosperity to the
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the same time carry
the glorious program
restoring all things
The Rev. H. P. S.
church, Evanston, s
"I did not think th
likely a candidate
ers of the conclave, b
is a sure sign tha
carry out the trem
church."

Faces Grave
"He comes to the o
must face great pr
and social," said th
ing of Loyola unde
the character
IV. Bologna has
the church. Let us
V. may be the gr

hancellor R. F. ... a general lack ... w pope among ... go.

May he be brave enough to bring peace to a war torn world," ... B., "and to carry ... am of the pontif ... eddecessor."

Critical Time

The new pope ... a most critical ... church," said ... mees of St. Patri ... the greatest ... adapt the needs ... construction of ... e."

Rev. J. M. S ... of Lourdes ch

I am not acquainted with any new pope, but I am glad to have a younger man. Being young, he has the energy to deal with the power of the Vatican."

Points Out Error

A prominent Catholic priest, who requested his name be withheld, expressed the belief that the election of a pope dominated by the Vatican would be a condition which would close off the European continent. "If Rampolla were elected, that he would be," he said. "I am sure that when the sacred office of pope is passed on to a new possessor, it will be a new pope."

It was felt that the main limitation was made it difficult to meet the needs which arose. A leader trained in the felt.

New Pope
The pendulum swung to another side to another man on one who is a diplomat.

It is said that the modernist.

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MARCH 3, 1908, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All advertising rates, manuscript, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly disclaims any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4071 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914:

Daily 261,375
Sunday 404,386

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spotted, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remain unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money so paid has been refunded.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1914.

POPE BENEDICT XV.

The great Catholic world has a new pope; the loyal Catholic millions have a new spiritual head and sovereign.

Doubtless the war that killed Pope Pius X.—for it is not doubted that his death was hastened by the calamity which shocked and bitterly disappointed him—also accelerated the election of his successor. The struggle in the conclave, which opened on Monday, might have been a protracted one, for there was strenuous rivalry between the respective adherents of the two leading candidates, Cardinal Maffei and Cardinal Ferrata. The general state of things in Europe and the suspense in Italy must have impressed every member of the sacred college with the necessity of agreeing on a candidate without undue and disturbing delay.

In secular politics the outcome would be described as a compromise on a candidate acceptable to the two principal factions. The choice seems to be a happy one from every point of view. Cardinal Cardinal della Chiesa has had a remarkable and varied career. He owes his elevation to the supreme office, as he owed his rather unexpected elevation to the sacred college, to his gifts, experience, and knowledge of the needs and interests of the great church. His rise has been extraordinarily rapid, for it was as late as 1907 that he was made archbishop of Bologna, while the red hat was not conferred on him until May last. But he has served as secretary of the late Cardinal Rampolla and as adviser of the holy office. Like his immediate predecessor, he comes from the people, is simple and democratic, and austere and resolute in his opposition to modernism on the one hand and vanity and fashionable frivolity on the other.

Pope Benedict XV. is, however, expected to favor a policy of reconciliation with the Quirinal and the government of Italy. In this respect Pius X. was by no means ultra-conservative; he made significant concessions to the spirit of the age and the sentiments of liberal Catholics, who felt that abstention from politics and the boycott of the government over the "temporal" issue were indirectly helping extreme political radicalism. The new pope will have greater opportunities and more freedom for steps toward genuine reconciliation. Whether or not the Italian people are forced to take part in the present war, its conclusion will spell new duties and new problems for church and state in Europe. The vigor, accomplishments, breadth, and administrative abilities of the new pope will have full play in the situation that is now being created by arms and diplomatic moves behind the curtain.

THE FORGOTTEN CLAYTON BILL.

At last the senate has passed the second—and all but forgotten—of the original "four brother" anti-trust and anti-competition bills. Very few members of the "opposition" voted for it; no Democrat voted against it.

The passage of the bill was not unexpected. The discussion of it was perfunctory. It has received no such national and searching analysis as the character and far-reaching effects of its provisions demanded it should. The country does not know what the bill means; congress is in the same boat. As THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly said, it was a grave mistake to press such legislation at this time; there was no real business or public demand for it; it was a mere legislative act of the moment. As THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly said, it was a grave mistake to press such legislation at this time; there was no real business or public demand for it; it was a mere legislative act of the moment.

It will take years to interpret and elucidate the "omnibus" Clayton measure. It is not even consistent with the trade commission bill. For the present the dreaded twilight zone has been extended rather than restricted. A heavy burden has been placed on the courts and on corporate industry. Time, experience, and common sense must now be looked to to convert the measure, if possible, into a serviceable instrument.

THE AMENITIES OF WAR.

There was a time when even educated men held that it was one's duty to hate and detest the enemy during war and to rejoice in his agony and misery. Cruel and barbarous as war is, we have at least abandoned that monstrous notion.

There is no evidence that in the present war—made by autocrats and medieval military and diplomatic minds—the peoples engaged in the conflict hate one another. There is much evidence to the contrary. A French officer sends word to the mother of a German aviator that "the brave fellow" died of injuries while framing a message for her at home. The brave German speaks of the "kindness of the French officers." The first lord of the British admiralty asks the United States to convey a message to a German admiral that his son is safe and unwounded. Returned tourists say that many Germans express profound regret that the French, who did not seek war, should, under the compulsion of necessity and strategy, have to pay so heavy a price for their alliance with Russia.

Finally, in the statements issued by the respective war offices, the gallantry and courage of the fighters on the other side are frankly recognized and almost praised.

Such amenities are grateful. There is but slight consolation in them, but they tend to reassure one as to the future of good will and civilization so far as the nations, the masses, the toiling and thinking millions are concerned. The king's war, disastrous-

ing as it is in so many aspects, need not cause despair of humanity and progress. The average man everywhere is not lapsing into barbarism.

SEA POWER.

German officialdom has made it plain that Russia's action was anticipated and France's expected, but that Great Britain's was unexpected and unfavorable. Germans frequently say that they understand France and bear no grudge; that they knew Russia would find a cause for war when she thought herself prepared, but that England betrayed a growing friendship that might have been of inestimable value to the peace and prosperity of the world.

The German explains his objections to the British course sentimentally. In a war of races the Englishman went against his breed and joined the Slav and Latin. This is a sentimental veneer over a substantial reason.

Great Britain was the one uncertain factor in German plans. With land power they knew how to deal; with sea power they did not. Only one military factor stood in the way of anticipated German success. That was the British fleet.

We understand now why the Germans had such unqualified confidence in the ability of their army to meet both France and Russia. It was thought to be overconfidence, but events have not proved it false as yet.

In a few more years Germany might have had a fleet which proudly might have challenged the British. It was in the making, but not come to realization. Great Britain saw it in the making and took alarm.

Prudently now the Germans may not accept battle on the sea with Great Britain. It would be, in any conceivable circumstances, an act of desperation and, except by a miracle, calamitous.

Great Britain commands the sea and with that command closes the German ports. German vessels in large numbers already await the decision of British prize courts. German commerce carriers are locked up in neutral ports or chased over the seas, destroyed or captured.

This is recognized as one of the two disastrous blows which can be struck at a nation. The more spectacular is the crushing of an enemy under arms. The Germans are going about this business thoroughly. The other is the throttling of its commercial life, the deadening of its activities, if not the starvation of its populace.

If there be an impasse in the German road it is the British fleet. It is not touched by the victories over the allies. It is not damaged by defeats administered to the Russians. It stands in the way.

Behind this fleet the British nation pursues more evenly the tenor of its ways than any nation in the war. Sea power as a controlling factor in the struggle of nations has not been over insisted upon by Mahan. Britain's security and Germany's obstacle is the British fleet.

Time after time this has been made the lesson of war. Triumphant Carthage dwindled away because it did not have sea power. Neglect of fleets where there was need of fleets has been fatal time out of mind. There was no neglect on Germany's part. The efforts to bring a great fleet into being have been typical of the best in German efficiency. Time was lacking. Fleets are not built with the same celerity that armies may be had.

The United States may look upon this British security and the German dilemma and see its own wise course indicated as plainly as if an inspired prophet spoke.

Our navy has been falling behind. It was second. It is now third, fleets in being and ships in construction being considered. Germany, now bottled up by superior force, leads us.

Germany, which finds itself embarrassed, would have had little trouble with the combined French and Russian fleets. With Great Britain out of the war, Germany would have had a free hand. France's ports would have been blocked; Germany's shipping would have been free.

Can congress observe indifferently and apathetically this extraordinary demonstration of the might of navies? Can the course pursued by congress when it has authorized only one battleship be regarded as anything but one of folly?

If danger should threaten the United States a powerful navy will diminish it. A great navy is not a provocation. It is a sedative. The demand of this nation upon congress ought to be, and will be, for ships and more ships.

THE SHADOW OF 1916 IN POLITICS.

To the average citizen, who sees hardly, as he says to times a day, take his mind off that terrible war, the vice presidential announcement, colloquial and idiomatic in form, in regard to the presidential fight of 1916 has come like a bolt from the blue. What, he wonders, is the occasion for it? What is the psychology of it? What on earth, water, or sky has suggested it? Who has been thinking of the next presidential contest? Has not the executive had his hands full? Has not congress been working on actual or imaginary emergency legislation? Have not the people had to face grave commercial and financial problems?

Yes, all this is true. To the aforesaid average citizen the Marshall announcement seems strangely—even absurdly—irrelevant and immaterial. But little does he understand the professional political mind. The men who live, move, and have their being in practical politics find the announcement perfectly natural and even necessary. Their preparedness for it is complete. War? Industry? Tragedies and world-shaking events? What are these to the men who are thinking of state conventions, endorsements, resolutions, and November elections? The vice presidential announcement is intended as a warning to would-be rivals of the president, a timely hint to neutrals on the fence, and a "lead" to serious supporters of the administration. The factions and groups will understand and act accordingly. War or no war, the game of practical politics must go on.

The Best Editorial of the Day.

TWO ILLUSTRIOUS NEUTRALS.

(From the New York Sun.)

The Hon. Alphonse Koebelin and the Hon. Henry Weissmann, professional Germans who were conspicuous for their Deutschthum-paroxysms long before the present war, are actively observing President Wilson's injunction by forming in their own a new triple alliance. Meanwhile they denounce the "lying and romancing" Anglo-American newspapers.

Mr. Koebelin and Mr. Weissmann should be as generous as they are brave. The "Anglo-American" newspapers have not at their command the unerring telegraphic resources which enable our enterprising contemporaries, the New Yorker Herald, to announce and keep on announcing the destruction of thirty-nine British warships by a German torpedo flotilla or to hear by mail from Holland of Zeppelins bombing British dreadnoughts to pieces in Hull harbor. Therefore we appeal to the sense of justice of Herr Weissmann and Herr Koebelin. Can they expect "Anglo-American" newspapers to publish news made in Germany-America?

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Quicquid agunt homines nostri est farrago libelli.—JUVENAL.

PETROGRAD.

The headline writers all are glad. The name is changed to "Petrograd."

"St. Petersburg," they tell me, had Three letters more than Petrograd.

In headlines there's no room to pad, And so they welcome Petrograd.

But whether they subtract or add, I do not care for Petrograd.

St. Petersburg was not so bad; I can't get used to Petrograd.

I hope it won't become a fad To change things 's in Petrograd.

It's hard enough just now, egad!—(What was that name? Oh—Petrograd!—)

To keep old names in mind. Bedad, Let's hope they quit with Petrograd.

OUR Idiot Strategist explains the German advance in this way: Under the Hague rules for war and football, the allies have been repeatedly penalized for holding.

BEFORE the Trib's war map opens for business each day the president's neutrality proclamation should be read to the crowd beneath.

THE green and the red are blended in these stirring times. Three Irishmen were passing the war map Wednesday night when they heard a group of Germans boasting the English were in for a good looking. The harps played on the pretzels, and a lovely time was had by all.

MR. JOSE SLINGER REPORTS.

Sept. 3.—Owing to the airtight censorship I have been unable to get word to you before today, and can't say whether this dispatch will reach you, although the telephone office here assures me that it will go through. As names will be eliminated by the censor, there is no use in mentioning the name of this place, but no objection can be made to my saying that it is a small but attractive town, with some good scenery around it.

I was hustled out of ——— (I may as well delete the name myself and save the censor the trouble), and conveyed, under guard, in an express train, to a city of considerable size, which was reached at nightfall. Here I was transferred to another train, and a ticket to this little town thrust into my hand. Arriving here this morning and put up at the hotel. After luncheon I shall sally out and see what I can discover.

JOSE SLINGER.

P. S.—Heavy firing east of the town.

OUR intrepid war correspondent's dispatch, as received by us, bears a London dateline, so that our mystification is great. It would appear that Mr. Slinger is in some town in Belgium or France that is under German control, and we have requested Secretary Bryan to ascertain our correspondent's whereabouts.

THE RIVALS.

Sir: In Parsons, Kas, there are two papers, the Sun and the Bellspe. I just wonder how they can both live up to their respective names.

C. W. G.

"IT has been quite the fashion to attack W. J. Bryan ever since 1896," writes one of Vox Pop's correspondents. And thanks to the fashion, Mr. Bryan is sleek and prosperous, and occupies the position of secretary of state.

THE new president of the Monon is Mr. Kurrie. He is expected to inject pungency into the road's affairs.

Why the Reporter Left Town.

(From the Des Moines Capital.)

All veterans attending on the regular old soldiers' and sailors' day next Tuesday may secure tickets for themselves or for widows which will admit them free of charge on Wednesday.

"HOW this is the vanguard of our civilization now appears with every newspaper issue containing dispatches from the front."—New York Evening Post.

"Thin veneer of civilization" was Jar No. 1 in our Cannery before the bombardment began. We shall retain the old number and shelve the new jar beside "Legions of the Kaiser" and "Russian hordes."

APROPOS of a recent paragraph in this column, M. S. H. advises us that a few years ago a church on the northwest side bore the inscription: "Church of the German Holy Ghost."

UNBENEDICT!

Sir: I can boast that I am one of those apparently rare mortals who don't care a hoot about making "time" but I have waited as long as seems seemly for some other idiot to call your attention to the fact that H. Fessenden runs a luncheon in Denver. Last name same Name same man will aussprechen, nichtstoenenig schenkt der Herr doch seine Beruf streng anerkennen! Hochachtungswoll!

R. C. W.

BESIDES looking after the Americans in Paris, and a bunch of banks, Ambassador Herrick has taken charge of the embassies and legations of Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Serbia, Germany and Austria. When in doubt write to Herrick.

A SOAP FAN.

(From the Alton Telegraph.)

At Roberts, the well known soap store, I saw five bars of soap to Mrs. A. F. Bloomer at Winona Lake, Ind. Mrs. Bloomer is a great advocate of this soap and being unable to get it in Indiana had to send back to Alton for some.

A MANUFACTURING pharmacist in Bristol, Tenn., advertises: "Enclose a one dollar bill at our expense."

Questioning Our Neutrality.

Sir: In a recent issue of the W. G. N. we were urged to be neutral. On the same page was an article about the extermination of Hessian flies.

A CANDIDATE for county judge, E. V. Orvis,

promises to appoint a board of review "who will equalize the taxes of Lake county all alike."

SAFE.

If I were in the army and my life it were at stake, I'd buy some hose supporters of a certain well known make; For then I'd be entirely safe, from terror I'd be free.

As the maker of the garters says no metal can touch me.

W. E. S.

FROM a business letter: "We have been unable to operate this plant owing to the objection to the fumes raised by the citizens."

"UNDER COVER with H. B. Warner."—Adv.

FROM the musical programme of the Minnesota State fair: "Overture—Hobart Mater."

Relics.

(From the Le Roy, N. Y., Gazette.)

Charles H. Wallingford is to move his natural history museum to Chautauque. He will also remove his family to that place.

No doubt Turkey counts on the "brilliant support" of Mahomet.

DELIGHTED!

Sir: Shake hands with William Dapper, who is a tailor in Milwaukee.

J. F. R.

THE charge of the German brigades is magnificent.

IT seems, also, to be war.

R. L. M.

How to Keep Well by Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1914, by Dr. W. A. Evans.)

BATTLE WOUNDS' CARE.

N. April, 1914, in the course of the presidential address before the International Society of Surgery, Dr. Evans said: "Yes, I boldly state that we who are brought into such close contact with the dreadful miseries of this poor human race find it more and more difficult to understand why men do not employ their reasoning power to a good end by ceasing their destruction of one another. We hope soon to see the United States of Europe in friendly intercourse with the United States of America."

Working to assure universal peace." The frontiers after the war of 1871-73, Dr. Evans delivered this address. The armies of Europe are engaged in the war and Belgium is the battlefield. This address was based largely upon the surgical teachings of the wars of the last ten years. One of the most striking features of the future war shrapnel should be done away with. The experience of the men in the Balkan wars was that the effect of shrapnel is too terrible to permit its future use.

The Imperial Surgical society, at its meeting at Constantinople in December, 1912, went on record to the effect that shrapnel should be abandoned for the same reason that the explosive bullet was abandoned.

On the other hand, the rifle bullet is becoming more humane and harmless in its effects. Of it has been said that "it is a humane weapon, as if these two words would not swear at finding themselves together."

A rifle ball wound of a limb rarely becomes infected, and many rifle wounds of the abdomen, breast, and back part of the brain are not followed by infection. There is, however, a danger to be feared. The bullet is so great that the work of ambulance men, litter bearers and surgeons has become extremely hazardous. The great number of killed and wounded in the medical corps has been a striking feature of all wars of the last ten years. It has become so that it is about impossible to get the wounded to hospitals.

In the Balkan war it was proved that a wounded man, even though he felt able to walk to a hospital point in the rear, increased his chance of ultimate recovery by lying quietly where he had fallen until he could be reached and properly transported to a properly equipped hospital.

Dupage says the following is without doubt the solution: Each soldier must carry a first aid packet side by side with his cartridges, and more important still, he must know not only how to give himself first aid but also how to care for himself. He must learn to use his bandage with a clean skin and wearing fresh, clean clothes. Duncan tells us that this was the rule with the Japs.

He must fully realize the danger of infection by dirt, dust and water. He must know how to clean his wound, put on a clean dressing, keep it clean, and then remain still until help comes.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

(Copyright, 1914, by The Strenuous Co.)

GERMANY at the present moment holds a membership on the relations of the world. Russia, Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch, in captivity. He happened to be in Germany at the time of the outbreak of the war, convalescing from illness at a German thermal resort, and instead of being permitted to return to his native land, was promptly arrested and detained as a prisoner of war.

Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch is a prince more distinguished in the eyes of peace than in those of war. He is president of the Imperial Society of History and of Geography of Russia, as well as the only colonel of any of the reigning houses of Europe who can boast of being a member of the Institute of France.

Not only Russia but the students of history all over the world owe to him a deep debt of gratitude for his publication of numerous remarkable works on Russian history, compiled from the secret archives of his dynasty and of the Russian government to which he was allowed free access by the personal command of his cousin, the czar.

Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch is the son of old Grand Duke Michael who died a few days ago at Cannes, and brother of that Grand Duke Michael who makes his home in England, and of the widowed Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

How little the authorities in England contemplated war with Germany this summer and how completely it took them by surprise is strikingly shown by the fact that, when in June last, that is to say, within a few weeks of the outbreak of hostilities, Herr Krupp von Bohlen, now head of the great Krupp gun and armor-making firm at Essen, was permitted, on the recommendation of the English governmental authorities, to inspect in a most thorough and searching manner all the works of the Amstrang-Whitworth, the Cammell Laird, of the Vickers, the Brown, and the other leading ordnance, armor plate, and warship building concerns.

Herr Krupp was accompanied on this occasion by his principal technical expert, Dr. Ehrensbarger of Essen, and by Herr von Bulow, the Krupp resident representative in London.

They were allowed to see everything, even to inspect the arsenal at Woolwich, the factory at Portsmouth and Plymouth, and the shipyards on the Mersey. In view of the declaration of war with England barely a month later, their tour acquires an altogether exceptional significance.

In this connection, reference may be made to a persistent rumor which has long been current in Germany and in Italy, according to which Alfred Krupp, the father of Franz Krupp von Bohlen, who is still chief owner of the entire concern, is still living under an assumed name and secretly directing the affairs of the firm.

It may be remembered that a number of years ago, after being terribly blackmailed, he was reported to have committed suicide in Italy in order to avert the exposure and disgrace with which he was threatened.

It is alleged that his burial, which was attended by the Kaiser in person, was a bogus interment and that he is still alive. I give the story for what it is worth.

Now this story is not quite correct. The draft was written on the headed paper of the French embassy in the handwriting of Count Benedetti and therefore not self but also by the ambassador of England, Austria, and Russia, to whom the paper was shown intact in 1870 by Bismarck.

In fact, Count Benedetti's only excuse in his memoirs for being a party to this discussion with Prince von Bismarck is the remark that, "The question is not who is the writer of the manuscript, but what is very different, who is the author of the proposal."

HEART MAY BE AFFECTED.

Mrs. H. N. P. writes: "My husband, aged 61, while not robust, though in fairly good health, cannot turn on his left side in bed without the room apparently whirling around with him, and he will be instantly drenched with perspiration. His heart is abnormally slow in action, as was his father's. His digestion is good, and he eats and sleeps well. The bad spells may continue for three or four months, then disappear for a while, and then come back again. What ought to be done?"

REPLY.

He should have a careful examination. Vertigo and profuse perspiration on turning means that some organ, probably the heart, is put under a good deal of strain by the change in position.

The heart is a machine, and an adhesion in the pericardium can radically change the motion of the heart; when there is change in position, for instance.

NEEDS MORE SLEEP.

H. S. writes: "I am 20 years of age. Don't you think I could regulate myself to say six or seven hours of sleep a night? My work is not strenuous. As I spend about two hours a day on the street cars, rising to and from my work, I wish to make it up at night."

REPLY.

A person who at 20 cuts his sleep to six hours will have to pay for it.

He probably will wear out about ten years earlier than he otherwise would.

CRACKING OF THE JAW.

G. H. G. writes: "I often have a cracking in the hinge of my jaws while I am eating; sometimes so loud that others can hear it and ask what it is. It is especially noticeable after severe mental strain. What is the cause and what the cure?"

REPLY.

The joint has been roughened by a mild, prolonged inflammation. There is nothing to be done about it.

WHAT CECILUS IS.

L. F. H. writes: "What is Cecilius, and for what is it used?"

REPLY.

It is a drug made from the wood of an Indian tree. It is rich in tannin. It is given as a part of diarrhoea mixtures. It is used as a gargle and mouth wash.

STRAIGHTEN HER TEETH.

G. L. M. writes: "Please advise whether the upper front teeth of a 15 year old girl should be straightened (teeth too crowded) now, or is it likely that her jaw or mouth bones will enlarge as she gets older?"

REPLY.

Should be straightened. They will not be straightened by the growth of the jaws.

STARTS DRUG HABIT.

M. G. writes: "Will you please tell me whether common baking soda, taken frequently for distress in the stomach, is harmful?"

REPLY.

It is. It breeds a drug habit. It makes the original condition worse. It substitutes an improper remedy for the disease.

Relief—proper one—removal of the cause.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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merely mentioning that it is widely believed.

If any doubt were left about the conviction of the Swiss that they will be drawn into the war, the close of the present war of nations, it will be dispelled by the fact that not only have they called to arms the entire militia of the republic, nearly 300,000 men, paralyzing all industry and commerce within their borders for the time being, but also that they have promoted Col. Wille-Bismarck, of whom I gave a pen sketch in these letters last week, from the rank of colonel in chief to that of general and generalissimo.

The national constitution of Switzerland provides that in times of peace the highest military grade shall be that of colonel, no matter whether the colonel command a brigade, a division, or an entire army, but that, when the nation is called upon to take part in a war, both houses of the federal legislature shall unite in electing one of the senior colonels to the rank of general and the supreme command.

During the closing days of last month, at election of this kind took place at Bern and Col. Wille-Bismarck was elected by 125 votes, against 122 votes cast for Col. Sprecher.

Sir William Haggard, until

TRIBUNE GIVES RIFLE TROPHY TO STATE MARKSMEN

Silver Cup to Be Shot For
in Special Match at
Camp Logan.

YEAR TO EACH WINNER

BY MAJOR JOHN V. CLINNIN.
The Illinois State Rifle association yesterday was presented with a handsome silver trophy cup by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for a special match to test the skill of the state's riflemen.

The matches this year will be held at Camp Logan tomorrow and Monday. The conditions call for a squared match with twenty shots at 1,000 yards, prone position, without sighting shots. This, laying aside the vernacular of the range, means that the contestants will be grouped, with eight or ten assigned to each target. They will take firing position at 1,000 yards from the target and fire in turn at 25 inch bullseyes, the scoring to begin with the first shot fired.

Year to Each Winner.
The competitor making the greatest aggregate number of points will receive THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE cup, to be held by the winner for one year. The winner also will receive a gold medal for the championship of the state. That the trophy may bear a record of the winners, silver shields, engraved with the name, date and score, will be mounted on the shiny pedestal of the cup.

Riflemen Organized in 1905.
The Illinois State Rifle association was organized June 5, 1905, and has promoted an annual outdoor competition each year since that time. It also has conducted a number of indoor championships during the winter season, one of which was held at the International amphitheater at the stockyards and another in 1913 at the Coliseum in connection with the Sportsman's Club of America.

The association is the owner of a number of permanent trophies, which have been presented by public spirited citizens interested in developing the marksmanship of Illinois citizens, among the most valuable being the Col. S. E. Bliss trophy, valued at \$1,000, which is competed for by teams of ten men from each regiment of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and division of naval reserve in the state of Illinois. This trophy is now held by the First Infantry, Illinois national guard.

Trophy for Company Teams.
The company team trophy, which is competed for by teams of five men from each company of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and division of naval reserve, is a bronze figure of a frontier stockade being assaulted by Indians, and defended by pioneers, valued at \$250. This trophy is held at present by company A, First Infantry, Illinois national guard.

The revolver team trophy is a bronze by Frederick Remington, entitled "The Last Drop," and is a figure of a cavalryman giving the last drop of water from his canteen to his faithful horse. This trophy was presented to the association by Col. Milton J. Foreman and is competed for annually by teams of five men from the Police Department Revolver club and the various units of the national guard. This trophy was won by the Chicago Revolver club in the last competition.

Other Trophies Shot For.
Other trophies are the Loren M. Pitt cup, the John T. Spoor trophy, the Arthur G. Leonard trophy, and the Capt. Carlos E. Black trophy. Among the members of the Illinois Rifle association are:

Dr. Charles Adams, Laverne W. Noyes, Col. W. K. Allen, Marvin Hubert, Jr., Col. J. H. Barnett, Robert R. McCordick, John Burnham, Miss Phoebe, A. J. White, Judge George Kersten, Joseph H. R. Best, Horace K. Tenney, E. Butler, George C. Thorne, A. L. Bourne, Frank E. Gardner, Edgar A. Bowers, E. L. Harshman, Herbert Castledine, Shirley T. High, Fred Hoelcher.

Policemen Hold Prizes.
The police department is also affiliated with the Illinois Rifle association. The Chief Gleason's men have been prize winners in a number of the revolver and rifle matches.

Sgt. George H. Weidling of the mounted squad, and Sergeant Samuel Peterson, and Policemen Samuel Ferguson and Edward Griffith have won a place in the pistol matches both on the outdoor and indoor range.

The policemen took part in the indoor events at the Coliseum and Mrs. L. B. Burt made the high score of 92 out of a possible 100 and captured first honors.

Silver Cup Offered Illinois Riflemen.



'WRINKLE' COURT BATTLE GOES ON

Miss Schramm, Who Sought
to Be Made Beautiful,
Has an Inning.

SUES FACE SPECIALIST.

This is an account of a "beauty" doctor's unruly "wrinkle eradicator" and an impatient patient's "patience." It is a long story and this is only the third installment. It all came about through the desire of Miss Margaret Schramm of 1937 Lincoln avenue to become more beautiful. She was satisfied with her appearance in general, but three tiny wrinkles in the middle of her forehead bothered her. She was content to "let well enough alone" until she saw the advertisement of Dr. E. O. von Borries.

The advertisement stated that the Chicago Facial Institute at 25 West Madison street could remove wrinkles and straighten features. Miss Schramm decided to visit Dr. von Borries. The doctor declared his "eradicator" would remove the wrinkles. Miss Schramm took two treatments. Then she looked in the glass. Marveled! The wrinkles were gone.

"Eradicator" Melts.
She went home and decided to bake a cake to celebrate. She busied herself about the cook stove and then, to make sure of her good fortune, she went to the mirror to take another look. Horrors! There was a bump about the size of a large marble on her forehead. She felt it. It was soft. Then she realized what had happened. The "wrinkle eradicator" had melted and formed into a lump under her skin from the heat of the cook stove.

She got into communication with Dr. von Borries. He told her to heat a table knife and press the unruly "eradicator" back into shape. She followed instructions and the bump was flattened out.

Causes Von Borries' Arrest.
From that time on Miss Schramm went through the table knife experience every time she came too near a hot stove. The "eradicator" melted and ran into a lump on the slightest provocation. Miss Schramm complained to the "beauty doctor" and then had an operation performed. Then she swore out a warrant for the arrest of Dr. von Borries on the charge of practicing medicine without a license. Dr. von Borries was able to prove he possessed a license and was dismissed.

Yesterday the third chapter was added when Miss Schramm filed a cross suit. She asks \$25,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been caused her face by the "wrinkle eradicator."

Dr. von Borries declared Miss Schramm's injuries were not caused by his treatment. Dr. von Borries was made the defendant in another suit filed recently by Miss Margaret Schramm for \$50,000. Miss Schramm alleges she was permanently injured by Dr. von Borries' "beauty" treatment.

DEATHS.
[For other death notices see page 17.]

SAMUEL—James Samuel, husband of Bessie and father of Mrs. Mat. Benjamin, died at his home, 4801 W. 12th St., at 9:30 a. m., Sunday, Sept. 6, at 65.

PUSH DOCTOR'S "SLAVE" TRIAL

Washington Officials Order
Prosecution of Dr.
L. P. Wineburg.

WIFE'S PLEA IN VAIN.

Prosecution of Dr. Louis P. Wineburg of Ligonier, Ind., on charges of violating the Mann act was ordered yesterday by officials of the department of justice at Washington. James L. Bruff, chief of the local bureau of investigation, who has had the case under investigation for several months, received orders to proceed with the prosecution.

Wineburg was indicted by the federal grand jury six weeks ago on charges of having transported Miss Gracebell Locher of Ligonier from Kalamazoo, Mich., to Chicago for immoral purposes. The physician is married and has three children.

Gives Himself Up.
He surrendered himself voluntarily, appeared at the federal building, and was released on \$2,500. Assistant District Attorney Benjamin Epstein is in charge of the prosecution. Dr. Wineburg's defense will be conducted by Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt.

The government characterizes the Wineburg case as a "personal escapade affair" similar in nature to the Diggs-Cammitt case in Los Angeles. Mrs. Wineburg and her children have been in Chicago several times pleading with the federal officers to quash the indictment against her husband. On her plea the question of proceeding with the case was put up to the department at Washington.

Was Family Physician.
The government's information shows that Dr. Wineburg has been the family physician in Miss Locher's home for several years, and that the girl had been under his treatment for a nervous breakdown. Miss Locher is 19. She is the daughter of A. J. Locher, who is foreman in a carriage factory at Ligonier.

The physician is charged with administering "dope" to the girl in order to control her will power. At this point, according to the complaint, upon being consulted by her parents, Dr. Wineburg advised that the girl be sent to an uncle in Kalamazoo for a rest. The advice was followed, and on May 5, 1913, Miss Locher arrived in Kalamazoo for a stay with William Locher, her uncle.

Takes Girl to Chicago.
A few days later, according to the government, Dr. Wineburg appeared in Kalamazoo, by arrangement with the girl's mother, to see her. He told her he had come to take her to a nerve specialist, and induced her to go with him to Chicago, without notifying her uncle.

On May 6, 1913, it is charged, Dr. Wineburg arrived in Chicago and took Miss Locher to the Great Northern hotel, where he registered as "A. K. Johnson and wife, Madison, Wis." On the same day, according to the government, Dr. Wineburg registered at the Morrison hotel under his own name. The handwriting of these two registrations will figure prominently in the trial, and it is likely the government will call in several hand-writing experts.

Dr. Wineburg denies the charges and sets up an alibi. He says the girl is nervous and suffers from hallucinations. He admits being in Chicago on May 6, 1913, but insists he stayed at the Morrison hotel.

According to the girl's complaint, however, Dr. Wineburg left her at the Great Northern hotel early in the evening and did not return to the room until nearly midnight. The next morning, it is charged, he put her on a train and sent her back to Ligonier.

Family Involved In Marital Tangle.



LOVING
HIS WIFE
WIFE AND DAUGHTER

The question whether criminal action can be taken against a person who remarries within a year after being divorced will be decided in Judge Gemmill's court Sept. 15.

The case to be heard is that of Lloyd H. Wilson, an advertising publisher at 111 North Dearborn street, who married within a month after his wife had obtained a divorce. He was arrested on complaint of his former wife, Mrs. Adeline Wilson of 4441 Sheridan road.

Mrs. Wilson obtained a divorce from her husband after making charges of infidelity and cruelty. She was given the custody of her 3-year old daughter, Mildred, and a decree of divorce on April 11. In her bill for divorce Mrs. Wilson charged her husband with taking out of town trips with another woman. She also alleged he took her 3-year old daughter on the trips. The woman named was Alma Young.

On May 1 last, less than one month after he had been divorced, Lloyd H. Wilson and Alma Young went to Crown Point, Ind., and were married. They took up their residence at 4143 Vincennes avenue.

MOSQUITO FOES ROUT SKEPTICS

North Shore Won Over to
Pest Fighters with Oil
Knapsacks.

RIDICULE NO LONGER.

BY W. A. EVANS, M. D.
Minutemen armed with roughly dressed men carrying the knapsacks of strange device are no longer a curiosity in towns along the north shore. The oil carried on their backs has done its work and whole communities have become mosquito-free.

Apathy and mild interest have disappeared with the pests and the residents bow to the prowess of those who set grimly to work amid a storm of pessimism and some ridicule. The reason that the work has been delayed so long was because there were too many who refused to credit the experience of men whose business it was to relieve communities of mosquitoes.

"Had to Be Shown."
They required "showing," and after a few short weeks of determined effort on the part of the minority they have been shown. Now that so much has been accomplished there has been a perceptible rise in the tide of enthusiasm, of which these promises to be no exception. Throughout the villages of Glenview, Winnetka, Kenilworth, and Wilmette volunteers are becoming numerous.

But the greater part of the work is over. The ice has been broken, the missionary work accomplished.

Must Continue Curb.
Now all that remains is to keep in active touch with the places of contamination in order to check the germs of the mosquito. For like many other things, carelessness will necessitate a reversion to the primary conditions that require such hard work to control.

The vital need of the north shore at present is an abolition of rivalry and the discovery of a Bi-mosquito capable of engineering the unification of the villages for the purpose of protection from various insect pests. This person would soon become an institution indispensable to the auxiliary comfort of all concerned.

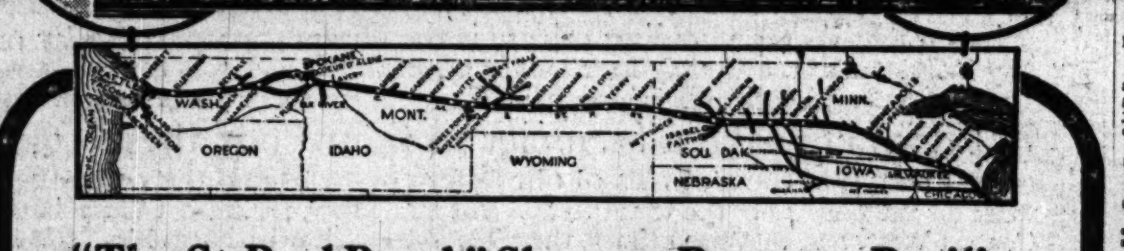
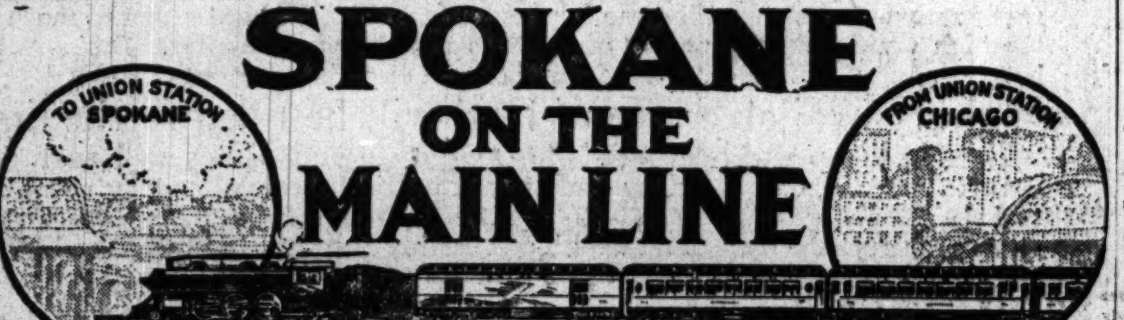
**EDITOR PERSON IN JAIL;
CRIMINAL LIBEL CHARGE.**

Family of Ball Employee Whose
Death Caused Forth Editor's Has
Labor Leader Arrested.

Clinton, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Carl E. Person, editor of the Strike Bulletin, who is awaiting trial for the murder of Anthony Musser, a former employee of the Illinois Central railroad, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of criminal libel and lodged in the Dewitt county jail.

The arrest of Person followed an editorial notice of the death of Aaron Howard, a railroad employee, whom Person named as a traitor to the union cause. Mr. Howard's family immediately filed a suit for criminal libel against the editor. Person was unable to furnish bond fixed at \$1,500 and was held in jail while friends were attempting to obtain a writ. Person's trial for the killing of Musser is set for Sept. 22 at Lincoln, Ill. The Strike Bulletin has been particularly bitter against employees of the Illinois Central.

Found Dead in Rd.
Patrick Coyne, a laborer, was found dead in bed yesterday by several of his friends when they went to visit him at 424 South Western avenue. He is supposed to have been suffering from heart disease. An inquest will be held this morning.



"The St. Paul Road," Shortest Route to Pacific North Coast Now Passes Through Spokane

"The Olympian" leaving Chicago September 12th, and "The Columbian" leaving September 13th for the Pacific North Coast, will be operated over the "St. Paul's" new line through Spokane. The traveler and tourist will appreciate the extension to Spokane of the distinctive "St. Paul" service—one road—one management—one service—"St. Paul" all the way.

"The Olympian"

—all steel—perfectly equipped—leaves Chicago daily at 10:15 p. m. "The Columbian," another all steel train, leaves at 10:10 a. m. daily. Both trains through to Spokane, en route to Seattle and Tacoma—via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Travelers over this route are afforded the double advantage of "St. Paul" service and a route of great scenic variety—the picturesque "Trail of the Olympian."

Descriptive books and information free on request.

Tickets: 51 West Adams Street, Marquette Bldg. (Telephone Harrison 6142, Automatic 688-336) and Union Passenger Station
GEO. B. HAYNES, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO



GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN

Every garment is shaped to the figure, and guaranteed not to shrink. Glastenbury two-piece flat-knit underwear has a record of over half a century's satisfaction to the consumer. Affords protection against sudden chills, colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Made in fifteen grades, and all weights of fine wools, worsted and merino. See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

Natural Gray Wool, winter weight.....per garment \$1.50
Natural Gray Wool, light weight.....per garment 1.25
Natural Gray Worsted, light weight.....per garment 1.00
Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight.....per garment 1.25
Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight.....per garment 1.50
Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight.....per garment 2.50

Write for booklet—sample cutting. Yours for the asking.
Dept. 10.
Glastenbury Knitting Company, Glastenbury, Conn.



Schlitz
Brown
Bottle—
the
Strong
Link

It's your safeguard against impurity. It conserves the effort and integrity put into the brewing.

It protects the beer from light.

No matter how pure the beer—light plays havoc with the purity and starts decay.

Pure beer is a healthful food.

Beer in light bottles is—???

Get Schlitz in Brown Bottles

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

Phone: Monroe 6200
Joe Schlitz Brewing Co.
Bottling Department
Cor. Ohio St. and Union Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

See that Crown is
branded "Schlitz."

Special Bargains in
Pianos

Our bargain salesroom is crowded almost to the point of suffocation with real opportunities for true purchasers. There is a collection of new pianos marked at \$100 in choice of either oak or mahogany case, which deserves more than passing attention. Slightly used upright and second-hand pianos of all makes are included in this mid-summer clearance. Prices range from \$50 upwards.

In our salesroom you will find Steinway, Lyon & Healy, Washburn, Chickering, Weber, Knabe, and many other well-known makes. Instead of waiting until you can purchase a better instrument, why not let us deliver an inexpensive piano to your home tomorrow with the understanding that we will allow you full price for it toward the purchase of a new piano within one year. We will gladly do this and you will have the enjoyment of the piano practically without cost.

Easy monthly payments may be arranged.

Lyon & Healy
World's Largest Music House
Webster Avenue and Adams St.

AMUSEMENTS
STUDEBAKER
Management: Jones, Linnick & Schaefer
Coming Sat. 11 a. m.
Paramount
Features
Produced by Daniel Frohman
and David Seligson
WEEKLY CHINA GUN OF PLAT. REG. 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Continuous. 10c, 15c, 25c.

AMUSEMENTS
Garrick | Mat. Tomorrow
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
Peg O' My Heart
By J. HARTLEY MANNERS
LAURETTA TAYLOR, N. Y. TRICOMPH
EXTRA SAT. LABOR DAY. SEATS NOW

AMUSEMENTS
CORT Funniest Farce in the World
Mat. Tomorrow | Extra Mat. Labor Day
A PAIR OF SIXES
Ev'g & Sat. Mat. 50c to \$1.50. Phone Central 10

AMUSEMENTS
BLACKSTONE OPENS SUN.
Mat. Labor Day & Wed. Mat. Sat. Seats \$1
Joseph Brooks Presents
Edith Taliaferro | Mat. Labor Day
and a Special Company Tipping the Winner
by George Kroll. Seats Now Selling.

AMUSEMENTS
PRINCESS—LAST 2 DAYS
TRAFFIC IN SOULS
Daily. All Seats 25c. Seats Only
SUNDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW
11:00 MAT. THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
MARGARET ILLINGTON
in WITHIN THE LAW

AMUSEMENTS
COLUMBIA TWICE
GIRLS OF THE GAY WHITE WAY
Best—GIRLS FROM HAPPYLAND

AMUSEMENTS
VICTORIA BARGAIN MAT.
THE PRINCE OF TONIGHT
NEXT WEEK "FOR THE LOVE OF MARY"

AMUSEMENTS
BASEBALL TODAY AT THREE
CLARK & ADDISON
Chicago Federals
vs. Indianapolis
Northwestern "B" vs. Clark St. Casino Addition

AMUSEMENTS
BAYVIEW PARK—On the North Shore
Chicago Brothers Orchestra—Sat. Concerts
8 P. M.—Grand Opera, 5:15 P. M. TONIGHT—
Entire Evening—Falls of Hudson
and C. A. N. W. Ry. or N. W. L. C. & N. W. Street
Car Nightly (Round Trip Incl. Admission) 75c

AMUSEMENTS
AMERICAN MUSIC
HALL
Twice Daily | PRICES: MAT. 25c & 50c
PALLADIUM | LOVE AND POLITICS

AMUSEMENTS
ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE

ROSENTHAL FLY A BROAD AT 'CITIZEN'

Declares G. O. P.
Selected Best M
Found for Can

ISSUES A STA

While former Ald. Bern

his attacks on the regu

primary nominees, Leas

president of the Municipal

issued a formal statement

showing sharply to accom

terms unfair, unjust, and

ranked aspersions.

Mr. Rosenthal, who was

the committee of 200 that

publican selections, declar

ment that the men who

committee were actuated

cleanest and highest mo

to select men for candida

dignify the office and se

faithfully and well.

Declares Attacks U
Mr. Snow's attacks on c

andidates, he says, "are

that I feel it is due to

let them pass unchalleng

ment continues:

"I was a member of the

Two Hundred. I am no

both my enemies and my

mit that—but as a citizen

striven to contribute wha

to secure the election of fi

office.

"In the list of that co

such names of people emi

munity as Dr. Charles R.

the University of Chicago

W. Harris of Northweste

Ernest Kent Tenney, and

man, leaders of the bar;

well, Bernard A. Eckhart,

others, prominent in busi

ness, I feel, many of wh

taken any active part in

Would Not Be Mere

"One cannot be these

here that they would co

mere puppets. Horace

Axel Chytrus, Wallace E

on D. Hull, and N. W. M

of whom served actively

on the municipal judic

are not, and never will

take orders.

"Of my own personal

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to find suitable men—in

suitable men—to fill t

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the bar of Cook county,

man peculiarly fitted to

the Republican party, a

find how few of the elev

run for office.

Try to Get Good
"So with the county

I was on that committee,

such men as Charles R. H

man peculiarly fitted to

the Republican party, a

find how few of the elev

run for office.

Rejects Favored C
I know, too, the pre

brought to bear on the

standing high in public

Teacher Has Use for Mary's Famous Lamb

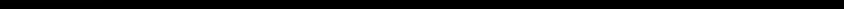
10. The following table shows the number of people who were employed in the manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom in 1980 and 1990.

Dr. Storke has held the position for five years. He offered no reason for his action.

'Big Thursday' attracted a record



CARRYING FIVE TONS **THE OLDEST AND YOUNGEST TONS**



4. Female only. Phone Wheaton 183 or
Mrs. E. E. BOWA, Wheaton, IL.

Permission is hereby given to all newspapers to reprint this advertisement with the usual credit to The Chicago Tribune

A Call for American Patriots

It is time for a new Declaration of economic and industrial Independence.

Each year we import, chiefly from Germany, chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines to the value of nearly \$100,000,000.

Many of our factories have become dependent on this German supply. Now that trade with Germany is entirely stopped, some of these factories have begun to close; retail prices of drugs and medicines have multiplied many fold.

Is the American chemist, scientist and inventor so impotent that he will see thousands of workmen thrown into idleness because he cannot or will not make the needed compounds?

Are there no great American manufacturing chemists who can duplicate the German drugs and medicines?

Each year we send to France, which is now calling its last man to the battle line, nearly \$100,000,000 to pay for flowers, feathers, bonnets, jewelry and silks for the adornment of our women.

Are there no artists, no designers, no silk mills, no lace and ribbon factories in the United States which can supply all this vast demand and keep this \$100,000,000 at home?

May not one safely call on the patriotism of American women to encourage our artists and our artisans? Will they not patronize them, if given a fair chance?

Why shall we not make our own fine qualities of cotton cloth, which have been coming from the looms of devastated Belgium and struggling France?

Are there not plenty of mineral springs in the United States?

Must mercury, for instance, jump from \$35 to \$100 a flask, while there are great undeveloped mines of mercury here at home?

Is there any reason why the woolen mills of Massachusetts should not weave as fine cloth as any English or Scotch loom?

New markets wanted? The greatest and most profitable market in the world is the home market, from the supply of which Europe has been almost cut off. There is right here at home a trade of at least half a billion dollars annually, which it remains for the American manufacturer to capture.

It is more than a trade opportunity—it is a patriotic duty to keep the mills and factories of the United States running and to vastly increase their output.

With all Europe engaged in destruction, it is time for this country to push constructive work to the utmost.

Let us by all means increase our foreign trade; let us do everything we can to supply the growing needs of South America. But that will necessarily be a slow business. Some arrangement for a mutual interchange of credits seems to be necessary before we can do business at all with South America.

The home market is all around us. The demand is immediate and pressing. We have the necessary financial machinery.

The call on the patriotism, the courage and the vision of the American manufacturer and business man is insistent.

The call upon the patriotic patronage of the American housewife is even more insistent.

To offset the destructive influences of the European war upon the industrial and economic life of the United States, the business men of the country should speedily and courageously take the necessary action.

The Chicago Tribune
The World's Greatest Newspaper
(Trade Mark Registered)

SECTION
MARKETS, W.

WORLD CLAMOR
AT DOORS OF
FOR ITS SUPPLY

Orders from Un-
Sources Nearly
on Middle We

HONOLULU ASKS

BY HENRY M. H.
Almost without their own
manufacturers of the middle
whole United States—are
lag forced to embark in ti
Yesterday a firm in Chic
solicited order for a big
gasoline engines. The
down on them from Hon
from a corporation they ha
heard of. They gasped for b
for information, were put i
one of the banks which co
count in the islands, and h
lot of information about t
flag of island dealers.
ready to accept and fill it.
Another man got an order
Rio Janeiro, Brazil—from
cable tolls run something like
for several thousands doll
paper.

Coming with th
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through. Finally came
from Brazil announcing
change was starting on il
with \$12,000 in gold in a sa
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the modest sum of \$54.
Incidentally, it grows r
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interchange of credits
and South America is n
it will be possible to e
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drafts on either London

Shipping Rate
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very Lloyd line of steamers
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the freight rate on coffee
figures of 60 cents a sack, pl
to \$1 a sack, plus 5 per ce
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rates of exchange are pu
courts of justice are clos
a general has come to a co
will, though most of the
remain open. He repor
belonging against Germany.
responsible for the war,
ment the people. Att
the German consulate a
somewhere are recorded.
It is possible that a confer
foreign exchange bankers
and South American diplo
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freight rates and other ve
may be straightened out.

Orders from Entire
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support world.
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nary has even received an o
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have come from German
course, the merchants of
have put an absolute boyco
of the enemy and are seek
ships with imports from the
Manufacturers of steel
received the greatest varie
They have come from al
world, and have covered
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armor plate, which one of
tions was apparently plan
making shields for their w

U. S. Cement B
Manufacturers of cemen
sented at receiving inquir
America, to which conti
some last year sold a
1,000,000 barrels.
It seems to be still tru
no scarcity of ships sailin
age to carry all the o
which offers. At the clo
it was reported that th
than forty neutral bott
New York harbor for ch
The recent experience
ent grain to Europe seen
exporters cautious. In s
custom, the shipping pe
of exchange attached, we
to the banks of the custo
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these bills have been re
and protested. Just wh
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being already out of hi
was determined.

Home Markets Mos
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attractive, and deman
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most, spent the day in C
some in the evening t
possibilities of a new id
He was struck with t
was heretofore the U
ported millions of d
worth of dolla and c
from France and Belgi
supplies are stopped.
Toy factories in the U
swamped with orders.
with an ingenious tur
something new in the

WHEAT FEATURES MAKE HIGH MARKS OF THE SEASON

Prices Score New Advance
with Forecast of Turkey
Fighting Russia.

New high records for the season were made in the wheat pit yesterday. Another wave of bullish sentiment swept aside all opposition. High prices were \$1.14 for September, \$1.15 for December, and \$1.25 for the May. Closing prices were at nearly the best level of the day, with the demand still apparently unsatisfied, net gains for the season being 34 3/8 cents.

Unconfirmed reports to the effect Turkey had declared war on Russia started the bulls fighting aggressively for higher prices, while the Liverpool budget of grain news was regarded as strongly in favor of holders.

With Turkey at war with Russia on the side of Germany it is believed shipments of grain from Russia will be impossible for several months, as the Dardanelles will be closed. Moreover, the entrance of Turkey into the war probably would involve other Balkan countries, and wheat growing would be greatly interfered with again.

Liverpool Prices Advanced.
Liverpool futures showed further advances of 3/8 to 1/2 pence, the strength there being due to lack of heavy export figures from either this country or Canada. Cargoes were quoted higher. Another bull card was the report the British government had placed an enormous order for flour either in this country or in Canada. This was taken to indicate foreign governments were disposed to insure their future supplies as well as to provide for their immediate needs.

Active buying of the September wheat by cash houses was taken to indicate they were still short of wheat for shipment. So far there has been no abatement in the movement of wheat from the country; clearances yesterday were nearly 1,000,000 bu. of wheat and flour, not including shipments from Montreal.

Coarse Grains Also Advanced.
Coarse grains advanced still further, the strength in wheat and bullion foreign reports being regarded as the main cause. Corn advanced 1/2 to 3/4 for the day and oats 1/4 to 1/2.

Weather Conditions Favorable.
Weather conditions were more favorable for threshing operations in the West, but little precipitation. Minneapolis wheat stocks decreased 125,000 bu. for five days and further increased 100,000 bu. for four days. Daily reports said there would be a big increase in country offerings in a few days.

Corn Shares in Upturn.
Corn shared in the general advance, but the trend continued of moderate proportions. Final prices were 15 1/2 to 16 1/2, with the market steady early, but closed strong and 3/4 higher. The shipping demand was only fair and sales were 75,000 bu. Cargoes were made for 170,000 bu. Offerings from the country are light but there is a falling off in the amount of corn being shipped from the country.

Liverpool cables were unchanged. Plate of long and light and medium wheat was 1,275,000 bu. Weather conditions were fair over the belt. Receipts here were 1,250,000 bu. a year ago. Western arrivals were 800 cars, last year, 600 cars; Winnipeg had 825 cars, last year, 600 cars.

Cash wheat was about steady early, but closed strong, prices closing up about 3/8 higher. St. Louis cash prices were a little lower; Omaha unchanged to 1/4 higher. Receipts here were 1,250,000 bu. a year ago. Western arrivals were 800 cars, last year, 600 cars; Winnipeg had 825 cars, last year, 600 cars.

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BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS. WHEAT.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 112	114 1/2	112 1/4	113 1/2
Dec. 117 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/4	118 1/4
May 125 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/4	126 1/4

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 81	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/4
Dec. 81 3/4	82 1/4	81 1/4	81 3/4
May 85 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/4	85 3/4

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Dec. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
May 12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4
Dec. 12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4
May 14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 3/4

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Dec. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
May 12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Dec. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
May 12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Dec. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
May 12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Dec. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
May 12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Dec. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
May 12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Dec. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
May 12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Dec. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
May 12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Dec. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
May 12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Dec. 10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
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Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
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Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
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Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
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Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
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May 12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4

JULY A RECORD IN MONEY OUTGO

Shipments of Currency by
the Chicago Banks Run
Above \$27,000,000.

Shipments of currency by Chicago banks during July made a record for that month. The total was over \$27,000,000, and was above \$18,000,000 in excess of receipts. As compared with July, 1913, the shipments showed an increase of 100 per cent. The receipts were a little better than half as large as one year ago.

While these figures had been anticipated, the actual exhibit, as compiled by W. J. Sturges, made the following showing:

Month.	1914.	1913.
July	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
Aug.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
Sept.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000

Month.	1914.	1913.
July	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
Aug.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
Sept.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000

Month.	1914.	1913.
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Aug.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
Sept.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000

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Aug.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
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Aug.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
Sept.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000

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July	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
Aug.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
Sept.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000

Month.	1914.	1913.
July	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
Aug.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
Sept.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000

Month.	1914.	1913.
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Aug.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
Sept.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000

Month.	1914.	1913.
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Aug.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
Sept.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000

Month.	1914.	1913.
July	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
Aug.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000
Sept.	\$27,000,000	\$13,500,000

Month.	1914.	1913.
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WANTED—MALE RE
Miscellaneous.
INTERNAL ORGANIZERS

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLARENCEAN HALL
 The finest selection of pianos offered to new
 high grade pianos and player pianos.
 The following are a few of the specialties being
 presented.

1. Upright Pianos	\$6.00
2. Upright Pianos	\$10.00
3. Upright Pianos	\$12.00
4. Upright Pianos	\$14.00
5. Upright Pianos	\$16.00
6. Upright Pianos	\$18.00
7. Upright Pianos	\$20.00
8. Upright Pianos	\$22.00
9. Upright Pianos	\$24.00
10. Upright Pianos	\$26.00
11. Upright Pianos	\$28.00
12. Upright Pianos	\$30.00
13. Upright Pianos	\$32.00
14. Upright Pianos	\$34.00
15. Upright Pianos	\$36.00
16. Upright Pianos	\$38.00
17. Upright Pianos	\$40.00
18. Upright Pianos	\$42.00
19. Upright Pianos	\$44.00
20. Upright Pianos	\$46.00
21. Upright Pianos	\$48.00
22. Upright Pianos	\$50.00
23. Upright Pianos	\$52.00
24. Upright Pianos	\$54.00
25. Upright Pianos	\$56.00
26. Upright Pianos	\$58.00
27. Upright Pianos	\$60.00
28. Upright Pianos	\$62.00
29. Upright Pianos	\$64.00
30. Upright Pianos	\$66.00
31. Upright Pianos	\$68.00
32. Upright Pianos	\$70.00
33. Upright Pianos	\$72.00
34. Upright Pianos	\$74.00
35. Upright Pianos	\$76.00
36. Upright Pianos	\$78.00
37. Upright Pianos	\$80.00
38. Upright Pianos	\$82.00
39. Upright Pianos	\$84.00
40. Upright Pianos	\$86.00
41. Upright Pianos	\$88.00
42. Upright Pianos	\$90.00
43. Upright Pianos	\$92.00
44. Upright Pianos	\$94.00
45. Upright Pianos	\$96.00
46. Upright Pianos	\$98.00
47. Upright Pianos	\$100.00
48. Upright Pianos	\$102.00
49. Upright Pianos	\$104.00
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51. Upright Pianos	\$108.00
52. Upright Pianos	\$110.00
53. Upright Pianos	\$112.00
54. Upright Pianos	\$114.00
55. Upright Pianos	\$116.00
56. Upright Pianos	\$118.00
57. Upright Pianos	\$120.00
58. Upright Pianos	\$122.00
59. Upright Pianos	\$124.00
60. Upright Pianos	\$126.00
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62. Upright Pianos	\$130.00
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65. Upright Pianos	\$136.00
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67. Upright Pianos	\$140.00
68. Upright Pianos	\$142.00
69. Upright Pianos	\$144.00
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71. Upright Pianos	\$148.00
72. Upright Pianos	\$150.00
73. Upright Pianos	\$152.00
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81. Upright Pianos	\$168.00
82. Upright Pianos	\$170.00
83. Upright Pianos	\$172.00
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85. Upright Pianos	\$176.00
86. Upright Pianos	\$178.00
87. Upright Pianos	\$180.00
88. Upright Pianos	\$182.00
89. Upright Pianos	\$184.00
90. Upright Pianos	\$186.00
91. Upright Pianos	\$188.00
92. Upright Pianos	\$190.00
93. Upright Pianos	\$192.00
94. Upright Pianos	\$194.00
95. Upright Pianos	\$196.00
96. Upright Pianos	\$198.00
97. Upright Pianos	\$200.00
98. Upright Pianos	\$202.00
99. Upright Pianos	\$204.00
100. Upright Pianos	\$206.00
101. Upright Pianos	\$208.00
102. Upright Pianos	\$210.00
103. Upright Pianos	\$212.00
104. Upright Pianos	\$214.00
105. Upright Pianos	

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